THE NEXT STATE CANVASS DUTY OF DEMO-CBATS.

There is now but a short time to clapse before another canvass will engage the attention of the people of Tennessee. The recurrence of the August elections affords the democratic party an opporturaty of wiping from their escutcheon the sad 'losel' of November, and of placing Tennessee by the side of her sister States in the republican column. We have not been in the habit of expressing sanguine expectations with regard to Tennessee. Tennessee whiggery, is of all other whiggery, the most obstinate and least impressible. Esconced in its own narrow political ideas, like a terrepin in its shell, it is reachable only by hard knocks. With its head instinctively drawn in, the seat of its vitality is susceptible of attack only by crushing the shell which protects it. Still, like the terrepin, it can be reached by placing upon it the spiked heel.

We believe that the democrats of Tennessee can carry the election if they put out their full strength, for the following reasons:

1st. The November elections show that the while vote was decreased considerably, and that the fuil ure of democrats to vote alone lost us the State. The inference is irresistible, that if the democratic strength be fully polled, a complete revolution of parties can be effected.

2dly. The whigs have nothing to fight for. The administration is democratic, and necessarily will be so for the next four years. The result of no election in Tennessee can alter this state of things.

3rdly. The Inaugural of President Pierce proves him a conservative statesman upon all questions in- York. volving the rights of the south, and prepares even whigs to give him a fair chance.

4thly. The seeds and elements of vital disorganization of the whig party undoubtedly exist in its ranks, and apathy and disaffection mark its every

We are perfectly candid in the opinion, for these and other reasons, that the democrats can carry the quence and denunciation. Whether the gentlemen coming election, if they will put out their full who signed the call for that meeting, Hon. Luther coming election, if they will put out their full strength and work with energy. Without that energy, we are lost, as in last November. We must have a thorough organization. We must have the strongest man candidate for Governor .-We must bring out our best men for Congress in We must bring out our best men for Congress in spect for all, I should be unwilling to believe, that they would loan their honored names for a purpose to candidates for the legislature. And when these | so unworthy of their social position and so much at preliminary stages of the canvass are gone through, variance with the civil institutions of their country. every democrat must-work, and be particular to vote. Do this, and next August will see Tennessee redeemed. Do it not, and the home of Jackson will trust to other trustees in whom the public could not continue in the custody of hostile guardianship.

It is rumored that M. P. Gentry has killed J. C. Jones, in a duel. Such news was telegraphed to Nashville on Monday night. So says a citizen of this place just from the City of Rocks, in Tuesdays train. - Bedford Feoman.

The above paragraph escaped our notice. We now clip it from the West Tennessee Democrat .-What Col. Gentry might have done, is a matter of conjecture and doubt, if Gov. Jones had ever fought a duel with him. We believe, however, that the Governor never gave Col. Genray a chance to do any such bloody deed. Our last advices are that Gov. Jones was in Washington, and Col. Gentry in Belford, having remained in Washington some three or four weeks after the publication of his speech, disappointed in his sanguinary intentions of killing Jones in a duel, if he ever cherished them.

We see that our friend, of the Lincoln Journal, publishes verbatim, et literatim our article on the new cabinet. We look over the failure of the Journal to credit it to us, in consideration of the appreciation it manifested in publishing it as its

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY-PROTECT-ING THE REVENUE .- Mr. GUTHERE, Secretary of the Treasury, has issued an order peremptorily revoking. the instructions of Mr. Conwin, by which the half of a large amount of money collected for violations of the revenue laws, in the shape of penal duties, was about to be divided among the officers of the customs at the several ports of entry. This is the first step of the new administration towards checking the spirit of Galphinism that run riot during Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore's management. The people everywhere will applaud the move-

day, and Wednesday are due.

Ross Winans has addressed a letter to Reverdy Johnson, John Nelson, J. V. L. McMahon, and J. H. V. Lathrop inquiring their opinion as to the legality of the strike of the workmen and the protection he is entitled to from the city. They give it as their opinion, that combinations to raise prices are illegal and indictable as crimes, and that the city is bound to protect the workmen who go to work at the old prices, and that the corporation is also responsible for damages done by them to those who oppose them. All the establishments, with two exceptions, give the prices demanded by the work-

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived with California dates to the 15th.

It is clearly shown that Spring committed the murder, the principal witness being his own son, a lad of seventeen, and a piece of the lead pipe formerly belonged to him and was taken from him. with a dirk, by his father. The son gives the details of the murder as told to him by his father .-This is confirmed. The day after the murder, Spring sent his son to buy some new sheets and gave him a half eagle to pay for them. The half eagle was a portion of the stolen money. Spring's trank contained his bloody shirt. The elder Spring was represented by his counsel, who, under instructions from his client, attempted to show, on a cross examination, that his son was the murderer and that he had confessed as much to him. The boy stood the examination without flinching. The grand jury will examine the case to-day, and the trial will go on next

March 16, P. M.—The grand jury found true bills against Spring. The trial is fixed for Monday. B. F. Dutton, a lieutenant during the Mexican war, fell five stories through a hatchwey this morning and was terribly injured. His recevery is hope-

A FACT FOR NORTHERN PHILANTHROPISTS.—A spectacle was presented on Sunday last, in several of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of this city, which should have been witnessed by those who ignorantly slander the institution of slavery, on the pretence that it demes the privileges and ordinances of religion to the slave. On the occasion referred to, kneeling at the same altar, master and servant together received the rice of confirmation at the hands of the venerable and beloved Bishop of Georgia, the Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott. No difference of color or station divided them in the utterance of the same prayers and the participation of the same blessings. Could any northern city furnish a paralfel to this ?- Charleston Mercury.

TOR BLEET, -00 six could be order, light story

YOU AND THE RESERVE WILLIAM TO A RESTRICT TOTAL

ON THE MADIAL

To the Elitor of the N Y. Freemen's Journal: The heading of this communication suggests the matter which it proposes to discuss. No preface or introduction is necessary. The case of the Madiai, had been especially adopted by Sir Culling Eardley and Lord Roden, who are by no means distinguished as promoters of religious liberty in their own country. Under such sanction in England it would be strangeif the movement did not produce some corresponding action in this country. For latterly it seems as if the philanthropists of this land deem it their highest honor to be imitators of the corresponding class in England. There is nothing done by the aristocracy of England in the name of benevolence and philanthropy which does not immediately provoke the desire of imitation among the aristocracy here. And the only example that we have failed to imitate is the establishment of Ragged-Schools, which have become so popular in London and its vicinity. This we have not yet ventured on, although Heaven knows, so far as the title is concerned, the materials are not wanting. England, as an accompaniment of the emigration of at least her Catholic subjects, has not allowed them to leave her shores unprovided with all the requisites fitting them for admission into Rogge.'-Schools. With this exception whatever becomes popular

among a certain class of English nobility and gentry is sure to be imitated on this side of the ocean. In this way we can account for the convocation of a Madiai sympathy meeting at Metripolitan Hall .-The call of the meeting was signed by some of our most respectable citizens. It was attended by a very large assemblage of persons who would attend the meetings of Exeter Hall against Catholics with as much sympathy and pleasure. The proceedings of the meeting were in strict accordance with its purpose, which was to shut off all free discussion, and to excite an unkind, uncharitable and bitter Protestant feeling against the Catholics of the United States and of the world. I should perhaps observe in this place, to the credit of the Protestant clergy of this city, that if they attended the meeting at all, it was only in the capacity of silent spectators-whilst the resolutions were brought forward and speeches delivered by Reverend brethren imported apparently for the occasion from the suburban and neighboring villages around New

I need not refer to the course which was given to the whole discussion on that occasion. I may remark, however, that it comprised a scurrilous denunciation of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, of the Jesuits, of the Pope, of Catholic governments in Europe, of the Catholic citizens of the United States, and of the Catholic religion and its members of all times and places. This was the purpose to which the Madiai meeting directed its powers of elo-Bradish, Collector Hugh Maxwell, Hiram Ketchum, Esq., and other gendemen of equal respectability intended to furnish an occasion for denouncing their Catholic fellow-citizens in this country, is more than I can take upon me to decide. From my previous knowledge of some of these gentlemen and my re-I cannot, however, acquit them of responsibility in this-that having accepted, or assumed the trust of calling a public meeting, they delegated that have the same confidence. Other meetings like that at Metropolitan Hall have already been held in other parts of the country, and the probability is that Messrs. Bradish, Maxwell and Ketchum, whether it was their intention or not, will have inaugurated a Protestant crusade against their Catholic fellow-citizens hardly less violent, or less dishonorable, than that which resulted from the "Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk."

The wisdom and expediency of giving any enconragement to religious excitements in connection with civil and social rights, appear to me extremely doubtful. The Catholics of this country have had nothing to do with the trial and the imprisonment of the Madiai in Florence. What good effect therefore will be produced by an attempt, through the medium of public meetings, to denounce them for an act which they had no power either to accourplish or prevent? It is wise to encourage strifes among the various denominations of which the people of the United States are composed? Would it not be wiser to recognize the rights of each denomination and of each individual, fully and frankly, as they are recognized by the Constitution of the country? Some have the same right to be Catholies as others have to be Protestants. All have the right to profess what religion they please. And since this is the condition of all the people of the United States, is it wise or just to denounce any portion of them for the offences real or imaginary committed by their brethren of the same creed in foreign countries? The time may come, and perhaps sooner than is expected by our wisest public men, when the United States will have need of the support of all her citizens. Who can tell whether the future of this country may not reveal dangers! either from foreign enemies or from internal divisions which will test the loyalty and fidelity of every citizen of whatever religion? In such an emergency the Catholics, in spite of the denunciations to which they have been lately exposed, will be found among the fastest friends of the Union and the bravest defenders of the soil. They have ever been such—and during the last few years, when even statesmen not of their religion were ready to follow the lead of a foreign demagogue, the Catholies have exhibited evidences of self-control, of calm and wise trated and left unrecompensed at his own door. Other viloyalty to the United States, of a well poised selfpossession which have entitled them to the respect

BALTIMORE, March 16.—There is no mail south of of their countrymen. If it be true then that from Savannah. New Orleans papers of Monday, Tuesall the struggles which they had to undergo in peace or in war, the Catholics have ever sustained an untarnished reputation, have never furnished a coward on battle-field, or a traitor in council; if they have discharged honorably their civil duties in times of peace and their obligations of patriotism in times of war, why should they now under the auspices of the gentlemen who called the meeting at Metropolitan Hall, be given over to the coarse and vulgar denunciations of the reverend orators

who figured on that occasion. The charge alleged in the preamble of the resolutions adopted at that meeting, and on which the resolutions themselves are founded, is that for no other crime except that of "possessing and reading their Bible," the Madiai, husband and wife, were tried, convicted, and incarcerated by the government of Tuscany. If this charge be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, I am quite free and quite willing to denounce the proceedings of the government of Tuscany as oppressive, unjust and cruel. Such an act would be a disgrace to any government, Catholic or Protestant. But I must beg leave to say that I do not believe the truth of the charge. I regard it as a falsehood, and I have no doubt that it will turn out to be so. If this should prove to be the case, the proceedings at Metropolitan Hall will reflect but little credit on those who sanctioned and took part in them. Observe, I do not doubt the truth of the statement, that the Madiai "possessed and read their Bible," but I do doubt and deny that for this and for this alone, they were tried and condemned to prison. I must observe at the same time that I have no knowledge of the circumstances of the case, except what has come under the notice of every one who has read the newspapers of the day concerning it. I have come to this conclusion on grounds of probability, which to my mind are not less strong in their ag-

gregate than positive and direct testimony. First. There is no law in Tuscany against "possessing and reading the Bible." Swood. Even if there was such a law, it is impossible that the Madiai should have been convicted under it, inasmuch as, in their very prison, they are allowed to "possess and read their Bible." It is not probable that any country would punish an offender for a crime, and yet allow him to continue, during the penalty, in the commission of the same. For instance, in our own courts men convicted of forgery are not allowed to carry on the trade in the State's Prison. I think that these reflections will satisfy any candid mind, that the Madiai are not conwill satisfy any candid mind, that the Madiai are not con-demned solely for the crime of "possessing and reading their Bible." And if they are not condemned solely for this, it follows that the proceedings at Metropolitan Hall are found-ed on obvious falsehood. This circumstance, however, was not thought worthy of consideration, and the truth would have been rather a detriment than an advantage to the pur-pose of the meeting. The impression intended to be made by the speakers on that occasion was that the government of Tuscany, the Jesuits, the Pope, and the members of the Catholic Church throughout the world have a mortal dread

CIGAR - us blacked on a salter - MARIN - reaces

of the Bible. This would be strange indeed. To them the book, the New Testament at least, was originally given in manuscript by its inspired authors. They have been its witnesses and its guardians from the beginning. It has been recognized and used by them as, in so far as it goes, a duplicate on parchment of the doctrines which our Saviour had inscribed with a pencil of divine fire in characters of ity ing faith on the heart of the Church. The art of printing had inscribed with a pencil of divine fire in characters of living faith on the heart of the Church. The art of printing facilitated its diffusion, and the Church availed herself with eagerness of that art for the purpose of multiplying copies of the Holy Scriptures. Numerous editions of the Bible were published in the principal languages of farroge under the patronage of Popes, Cardinals, and Bishops, long before Protestantism came into being. The Italians were well acquainted with the Bible in their own beautiful language before Martin Luther was born. The first Italian edition was published in Venice in the year 1471, and forty successive editions were published in the different cities of Italy anterior to the date of the Protestant translation which was published, not in Italy, but in Geneva in the year 1562. In the very year of our American Independence the Archbishop of Florence brought out another translation for which he received the special thanks of Pope Pius VI. In our own country the Catholics have published not less than twenty or twenty-five editions of the Holy Scripture of every size from the folio down to the octavo, many of which are stereotyped. It is not surprising then that our Protestant neighbors will persist in supposing that we are afraid of our own original and herelitary documents that have never been out of our pos ession?

Connected with the peace of the Madini a new national

Connected with the case of the Madiai, a new national policy has been broached in the Senate of the United States by no less distinguished a Senator than General Cass. This policy, with which the gentleman at Metropolitan Hall appeared to be very familiar, purports to be a vindication of the rights of conscience, to be secured to all American citizens in whatever countries they may choose to travel or so-journ. The ground on which this policy is advanced is that in this country strangers of every nation are allowed to ex-ercise their religion as their conscience may dietate, and therefore in all other countries Americans have the right to therefore in all other countries Americans have the right to claim and exercise a similar privilege. It is hardly necessary for me to observe that freedom of conscience which is here contended for is inviolable in its very nature and essence. To say that any man or any nation has either physical or moral power to destroy freedom of conscience, is to give uttermee to a patent absurdity. Conscience without freedom is not conscience, but for this very reason the freedom of conscience is beyond the reach of man's power. God has conscience in beyond the reach of man's power. has provided in the human soul a fortress to which it can retreat and from which it can harl its defiance against all invaciers. I presume, therefore, that there is a confusion of ideas in the minds of those, who with Gen. Cass, plead eloquently for that which requires no pleading, namely, free-dom of conscience. That is universal—that is indestructible—that is inviolable. They must be understood to mean liberty of external action according to conscience which is quite a different thing. This external liberty of action, acquite a different thing. This external liberty of action, according to conscience in all countries, is regulated to a certain extent by the enactment of positive laws. In some countries the range is wider, in others more restricted; but it is limited in all, not even excepting the United States. The liberty of conscience which is recognized and applauded in Connecticut will not be tolerated (on certain subjects) the State of Honduras had taken possession of "Lin South Carolina or in Alabama." The Mormons have been mas." These power to inform you that H. M. was obliged to seek retirement in Desert in order to enjoy what they call liberty of coascience. And the liberty which they there enjoy would not be allowed them under the toleration of the laws of New York. Is it expected then in the project

Again, the assumption of Gen. Cass is a fallacy—He assumes that the freedom of religion in this country is a boon conceded by Protestant liberality to all the inhabitants of the land. This is not so. It is a privilege which was won by the good swords of Catholics and Protestants in the battles for national independence. It is a common right, therefore, and is not to be regarded as a macrossion from me. and is not to be regarded as a concession from one denomination to the other. This arrangement, in regard to liberty of conscience, suited the policy of the country and was absolately indispensible after the Revolutionary war. Does Gen. Cass mean to say, that because it suited us, all other nations must adopt it, whether it suites them or not? As well might England say, that because it suited her finances to adopt freerade, she will insist upon it that all other nations shall do the same. Gen. Casa knows as well as any man living that until this country becomes vastly stronger, and foreign States much weaker than they are, all pleadings on this subject will be treated as drivelling by foreign States. Oh, if you have a mind to arrange the constitutions and laws of European States, by the power of armies and navies, that indeed is another matter. But the United States will expose themselves to ridicule if they drag in such a question into right. their diplomatic intercourse with foreign governments.

sovereign and independent nation has the right to adopt its own constitution and laws. The constitution and laws of a the privilege, he always acknowledged that right, country are but the aggregate of general principles applica-ble to the peculiar situation, protection and welfare of the citizens or subjects of which it is composed. They may be regarded as the public and permanent expression of the ayour own country, Massachusetis has one form of public conscience, Louisiana has another. Does Mr. Cass mean to say that an abolitionist from Boston, under the plea of liberty of conscience, still has the right to talk in New Orleans, and preach, and harangue, and write and publish outhe subject of slavery as he might choose to do in Fancuil Hail? If not, I would say with all respect, that the policy in regard to this subject which Gen. Cass advocates in the Senate is calculated to have no practical effect, either at home or abroad, except to stir up sectarian animosities against his Catholic fel-low-citizens, and this is hardly worthy of his patriotic servi-

ces, advanced age or accumulated honors.

Indeed, I am quite persuaded that the country has lowered itself in dignity, if it be true, as the newspapers have stated, that the President through Secretary Everett has become a petitioner side by side with Lord Roden, and taken his place of especiation and hope in the ante-chamber of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The supreme government of this country ought not to stoop to an investigation, however sacred may be the occasion, of a police trial in the petty States of Italy. In doing so, it exposes itself to humiliation and rebuke without redress. The Grand Duke can easily ask Mr. Secretary Everett certain questions about the liberty of conscience in this country, which the latter would find himself exceedingly puzzled to answer. If the Grand Duke or his Minister should ask Mr. Everett whether liberty of conscience is recognised in the United States as unlimited—the same in one State as in another—the Secretary will have to reply, "No," If the same interrogator should ask Mr. Everett, what became of the helpless female inmates of a certain Convent in Charlestown, near Boston, who were driven out without accusation or trial or condemnation before any civil tribunal, -expelled from their peaceful home in the depths of night, their house and furniture committed to the flames:can Mr. Everett tell what happened to them afterwards? Again the Secretary would have to answer, "No." Did the State of Massachusetts make any compensation to these persons for the destruction of their property, or the violation of their rights?—Mr. Everett would have to answer, "No." Is the State of Massachusetts bound to protect the individual rights of its citizens? Mr. Everett would have to answer. "Yes," (in theory)—(in practice, in this case at least,) "No."
How then, it might further be asked, do you pretend that liberty of conseience is extended to all the citizens of the United States? Is there any practical difference between the social intolerance which prevails in your country, where there are so many religious, and the legal intolerance of our dominious, where there is but one? It seems to me, that the Secretary of the United States who has it not in his power to give different answers to questions such as these, rather exposes himself and his native State, if not his country, by going all the way to Florence to plead for liberty of cour nce, whilst such violations of its rights have been perpelations of liberty of conscience in different parts of the coun try are by no means rare in our history. They occurred in Philadelphia, where churches and convents were burned to ashes by the intolerance of the mob. There is this, however, to be said in extenuation, that at least, if the civil authori ties of Pennsylvania did not protect its citizens from these outrages, it allowed compensation for the damage done to their property. I fear much that social intolerance is not to be ascribed so much to the principles of any religion, as to the diseased moral nature which is the common inheritance of us all. The evidence of this can be discovered no less in the United States than elsewhere. There is among us a superabundance of social and domestic intolerance, in despite of those laws of religious freedom of which we are so ready to boast, but which unfortunately have no power to protect the object of that intolerance. Is it rare that poor servants are driven out from their employment, because they will not, against their conscience, join the domestic religion "of State" which the family has made exclusive? Is it unusual to hear of men disinheriting their own offspring for no cause except that of practising their acknowledged rights of conscience? These are matters with which we are made too familiar, notwithstanding our boasted rights and liberty of

I have offered these remarks not in any spirit of controversy, but in the spirit of peace and of truth. There are moments when every citizen who feels that he can say something promotive of the welfare of his countrymen and of advantage to his country, is authorised to give public utterance to his sentiments, how humble soever he may be. With such a feeling I offer the foregoing reflections to the consideration of my fellow-citizens for what they are worth—no more.

† JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

GARDINER TRIAL CONTINUED .- J. M. Saycee testified to have known Gardiner as practicing dentistry and being in poor circumstances in the city of him in Mexico at the time of the expulsion of Americans, and offered him money to enable him to leave the city.

Alfred A. Lewis, an Englishman residing in -, Mexico, testified to having seen Dr. Gardiner in that town in September, 1845, practicing dentistry, apparently in limented circumstances, at which time, according to Gardiner's memorial, he was busily e gaged in working the mines.

Senor Atocha, testified that, in 1842 and 1843, Gardiner and his brother were in Mexico practicing dentistry. In conversation with Gardiner since the allowance of the claim, he told him he knew the claim was a forgery. In reply to another remark of Senor A., Gardiner said, "I have got my money and nobody can get it back." The court

ruled out this part of Atocha's evidence. The court room was crowded during the day and much interest is manifested in the trial.

In another column will be found a very flattering report of the New York Life Insurance Company for the month of February, ultimo. STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

ARRIVED .- 19, Odd Fellow, Paducah. DEPARTED,-19, Mustang, Burksville; 20, Odd Fellow, River falling with 5 feet on Harpeth shoals.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The Hon. John M. Clayton, just returned to the Senate by the legislature of Deleware, emerges from the obscurity into which he was driven after the fall of the Galphin cabinet, with the ferocious wrath of a whiskered Pandour, intent upon blood and vengeance. The anger of the honorable senator will not consent to any postponement of its gratification. It may be very true that the Senate was convened for another purpose than to hear a repetition of past discussions, about Central America and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; it may be very true that the ex-Secretary had made the best defence of imself in the columns of the National Intelligencer, nevertheless, the files of old newspapers must give up their contents, and the proprieties of the occasion be violated, that the author of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty may have the opportunity and the means to vindicate his statesmanship and his skill

in deplomacy.

A declaration of responsibility there and elsewhere" is understood among eentlemen as a deli cate allusion to a possible report to "pistols and coffee." Unusual and improper as such language may sound in the Senate chamber, the ex-member of the Galphin cabinet prefaced his speech with some such bravado. That was but an idle vaunt, which nobody cared to resent. The substance of his speech was not so fortunate as to escape notice. In the absence of Gen. Cass, against whom the thunder of the ex-Secretary's eloquence was especially directed, Judge Douglas ventured a reply. Of the speech of the distinguished senator from Illinois, it is sufficient to say that it was a triumphant refutation of the specious sophistry and ingenious misrepresenta-tion of the ex-chief of the Galphin cabinet. The Senate chamber was thronged during the delivery of Judge Douglas' speech, and the laughter and scarcely-suppressed applause of the audience told plainly enough the effect of its admirable "hits."-The contortions and "interruptions" of the senator from Delaware showed the sufferings of the victim. The debate was the most animated and excited of the session, and the speech of Judge Douglas, in force and effect, was perhaps superior to the best of his former efforts.

mas." I have now to inform you that H. M. war steamer "Devastation," came down here, and after having taken on board the Superintendent and his Secretary, she proceeded to the town of "Truxillo," of the laws of New Fork. Is it expected then in the providing of Gen. Cass, that they, too, shall have the privilege of exercising liberty of conscience in their prerigrimations among that town, for the State of Honduras, as an ultimatum that they must decide in two hours, either to give up the territory to the parties from whom they had taken it, or to stand the consequences; which was supposed by the Honduranoes to be hot shells and cannon balls. So, they decided to give up to superior force, at the same time, they solemnly protested against the conduct of H. M. Superintendent, the officers of the Devastation, and the Government of England, asserting their inalienable right to the country, and declaring that they only gave up to superior force, under compulsions; that they only promised not to interfere with British subjects, because they were notable to drive them away. And finally appealed to Almighty God, to witness the outrage, and punish the nation which thus, at the mouth of her cannon, despoiled them of their ter-

I will also further inform you, that the original right to cut mahogany in that part of the country, was granted by the State of Hondoras to Archibald Montgomery, and during the time which he used and paid that State for the trees; entered and cleared his vessels at Truxillo, and in every way complied with the laws and requirements of the State gregate conscience of that State. Thus without going out of of Honduras. In 1848, Mr. Montgomery sold his entire interest in Honduras to John Carmichael & Co., who established a house here under the name and firm of Anto, Mather & Co. For a time that house also complied with the laws of Honduras; but finally they made a much better bargain with the "King of the Mosquitoes," and hoisted his flag, refused to pay Honduras for the Mahogany trees; to enter or clear their vessels at Truxillo; and in a word entirely repudiated Honduras. These are the true facts of the case.

As Honduras is a part of Central America, you will easily see that England means to treat the Bulwer and Clayton treaty as so much useless parchment. Nor is this all: that entire country will assuredly fall into the hands of Great Britain, unless the United States interfere, and demand and insist on a faithful observance of that treaty.

Another Visit from Jenny Lind .- The following etter is taken from the New Orleans Picayune :

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1853 .- The success of Mad. Sontag in concert and opera has induced Jenny Lind to determine upon again visiting the United States. The unhappiness of her domestic relations may have had some influence upon her in coming to this decision; but that she will again visit our shores, should her life be spared, is a fact beyond

She has already made arrangements to perform in opera in several of the principal portions of Germany during the present year, and has also completed arrangements to give one season of operatic performances in London during the year 1854,pon the conclusion of these, she will depart for this country, and will probably reach here in May

of the ensuing year. In support of what I have written, I will state that Ullman, the present able manager of Madame Sontag, has received formal propositions from Jenny Lind to act as her agent in this country, and I understand that that gentleman has accepted them. It is his intention, after finishing his engagement with Madame Sontag, to visit Europe, to select a troupe to support Jenny during her stay in this country. The programme of her arrangements in the United States will be to visit New York first, and after giving a number of favorite operas here, she will then make a tour of all the principal cities

and towns of the Union. I alluded above to the domestic difficulties of Jenny Lind. These, I am informed upon the most reliable authority, exist, and are still becoming of the most serious and unpleasant nature. Shortly after the honeymoon, some trifling misunderstanding occurred between her and Mr. Goldschmidt, (her husband,) which has been daily increasing until her sufferings are now too intolerable to be endured. His petty acts of selfishness, and his determination to rule as with a rod of iron, have caused her the greatest unhappiness; and a separation has, I am distinctly informed, been agreed upon. The well known generosity of Jenny is one of the main causes of the difficulty, her husband being opposed to the giving way of anything. But then, it may be, that the high temper which Jenny displays at times, has also its effect in rendering her home unhappy. Certain it is, such a state of things exist, and what I have written above you will find corroborated to the very letter.

We were glad to see so many school children in attendance, on Saturday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. The beautiful Tableaux cannot fail to Mexico from 1842 to 1844. Again, in 1847, he saw make a lasting and happy impression upon their young minds.

> The painting will be exhibited every night this week, and also on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons for the schools. Teachers take your

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. We have now I in store a large and well assorted stock of Variety Goods, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. Our Goods, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. Our stock consists in part of Combs, Cutlery, Brushes, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps and Bonners, Silk Handkerchiefs, Paris Silk, Mitts, Pertumery, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Clocks, Steel Goods, Capand Letter Paper, Fishing Tackles, Guns and Pistols, Looking Glasses, Sewing Silk, Spool and Patent Thread, Whalebone, Paris Needles, &c., &c. With many other articles too numerous to mention. We solicit a call from dealers. Terms liberal. March 19 A. MORISON & CO., Wholesale Variely Store, corner Square and Deaderick st

"THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING "

FAREWELL CONCERT OF THE SEASON ! At the Theatre, for a few nights only, Commencing Monday, March 21st.

THE Original Campbell Minstrells have the honor to announce to their numerous friends in Nashville that they will give a series of their concerts in this city, on their way to the North, commencing as above.

For particulars, see bills of the day.

Tickets 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

DR. F.A. JONES, Agent.

SAME ELERAY.

T2-00

COMMERCIAL.

NASHVILLE, March 21. Corron-Sales in Saturday of 101 bales, mostly to supply au order from a northern manufacturer, at 61/a8 75. As usual on Saturday, there was very little offering from wag-

Tobacco-Sales of 12 hhds, at Johnson & Horne's at 4 30a 6 10; and 10 blids, at A. Hamilton's at figures not varying

LARGE AUCTION SALE Of Pianos, Furniture, Chairs, Bodsteads, Carpeting, Canton Matting, Floor Oil Cloth, &c. &c. ON THE 29TH, 20TH AND 31ST OF MARCH, 1853, at our Store, No. 16, College Street, Nashville, for the purpose of closing up our Stock which is large, consisting in part of PIANOS, from 6 to 7 Octaves of the best makers and warranted, Velvet, Tapistry, Three Ply, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpetings of the newest styles, some very splendid, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-1 plain and Checked Matting, Floor Oil Cloths from 1 to 6 yards wide. Parlor Forniture, from Plain Walnut and Mahogany, to

slendid French Rosewood in Satin Brogatelle, Plain and Fine Chamber Furniture, in great variety, from \$30 to \$400 a sett-Bureaus, from 10 to \$30; Wardrobes from 15 \$110; Bedsteads from 8 to 150 dollars, together with many other house furnishing articles.

ALSO.—One fine family Barouche, I second hand Harp, 1

Melodian, 1 Parlor Organ.
Thirds.—All sums under 100 dollars, Cash, over 100 four months note in Bank with good endorser.

Sale positive and to commence at 914 o'clock.

W. & T. H GREENFIELD & CO. E. D. FARNSWORTH, Auctioneer.

-1853 .-February Report of the New York Life Insurance Company, 106 Broadway ing the month of February, 1858, issued Sixty-five new To Merchants, Public Officers Publishers Enginer Agents

Bankers

Total for the month Total amount of Policies issued by this company-9,267. Accumulated Capital \$656,678—Principally invested in New York and United States Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary. Morris Franklin, President.

227 A Prospectus of the company and further information can be had at the office of JOS. NASH, Agent, march21—1t No 31 College street, Nashville.

\$10 REWARD.

S TRAYED or stolen from Dr. Wm. A. Wharbay horse, 4 years old, not quite 16 hands high, with a sore back at the time of leaving; a small white star in his forehead-no other white spots on him recollected of. Also having the marks of harness upon him, being a buggy horse. I will give 10 dollars reward for his apprehension, or for any knowledge of him that will enable me to get him. Corner of College and Union streets.

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI. THE fine steamer STATESMAN, H. G. McComas, master, will leave as above, and all intermediate ports on Tresday, the 22d, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

JOHNSON & SMITH,

March 21

H. T. YEATMAN,

Agents.

RAMAGE AND CHURCH Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Vallises and Carpet Bags.

No. 42, College Street, Nashville, Tenness A RE constantly receiving direct from the best Eastern Manufactories, a great variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of the Latest Styles, - suitable for either City or Country Trade, which are offered very low by the package, dozen, or single pair. Country Merchants and all buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing. [match19] RAMAGE & CHURCH.

L ADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDRENS GAITERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies Super. Kid and Morocco, Welt Boots and Gafters: Misses Super. Kid and Morocco Pump soled and Welt Boots; " Black and Colored Morocco Gatters. A fine assortment of Childs Gaiters, Boofs and Shoes, Just received by

RAMAGE & CHURCH. No. 42, College Street. YET THERE IS A FINER STILL! BLACK ROCK.

DY Knight Errand, dam by Old Partnership, fifteen bands one inch high, will make his present season at he mendows, 4 miles east of Franklin; at \$20 for Jennetts. Good pasture gratis, and grain fed at 50 cents per week,

TOON & RUTLAND. GENERAL BOOKSELLERS,

No. 14, Union Street, Nushvil PSALMISTA; Or, Choir Melodies, an extensive collection of new and available Church Music; for Choir and Congregational use. By Hastings and Bradbury. CARMINA SACRA; Or, Boston Collection of Church Music, comprising the most popular Psalm and Hymn

Tunes in general use. By Lowell Mason, THE PSALTERY; A new collection of Church Music. By Lowell Mason and Geo. J. Webb.

MASON'S SACRED HARP; Or, Beauties of Church Music, vols. 1 and 2. By L. & T. B. Mason, THE CHRISTIAN MINSTREL: A new system of Musical Notation; with a collection of Psalm Tunes, Anthems,

and Chants, selected from the most popular works in Europe and America. By J. B. Aiken. THE SOUTHERN HARMONY, and Musical Companion. A new edition, improved and enlarged. By Wm.

THE MISSOURI HARMONY; Revised, Enlarged and Corrected. By Charles Warren, Prof. of Music. [49] Liberal discount made to Wholesale purchasers.

THE JUVENILE MINSTREL. Designed for Juvenile Singing Schools, Public Schools, Juvenile Concerts, Select Classes, &c. By J. B. Aiken, A NEW JUVENILE ORATORIO, entitled "The Seasons," published in four parts, Spring, Summer, Autumn and

Winter. By W. B. Bradbury. THE YOUNG CHOIR .- Bradbury's Sabbath School Melo-

SECULAR MUSIC. THE ALPINE GLEE SINGER.

JOHN YORK & CO. are Agents for the following Reviews and Magazines:

Dellow's N. O. Commercial Review..... 5 00 Hunt's Merchant's Magazine..... 5 00 The South Western Monthly 3 00 Graham's Magazine..... 8 00 Godey's Lady's Book..... 3 00 WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY, (una-

oridged) to which is prefixed an introductory dissertation on the origin, history, and connection of the languages of Western Asia and Europe, with an explanation of the principles on which languages are formed. It contains three times the amount of matter found in any

other English Dictionary compiled in this country. It stands without a rival in the annals of English Lexicography .- For sale by march19 JOHN YORK & CO. SCHOOL BOOKS. JOHN YOKK & CO. have con-

stantly on hand a large assortment of every article in their line, at reduced prices. School Readers, Grammars, Arithmetics, Dictionaries, Geography, Astronomy; Physiology, Botany, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Logic.

ALSO-Classical Books, embracing the best authors and astructors in the Greek, Latin, French, as well as all the other books used in Schools, Colleges, and Academies. JOHN YORK & CO. Have just received a very su-

purior article of Letter, Foolscap and Note Paper, which they offer for sale very low. Also a new assortment of Gold

MOCCASINS.—Just received a few elegant Moccasins for Inlants, Misses and Ladies, and for sale by MYERS & MoGHLL, Ladies and Gentlemen's march19 Furnishing Store, No. 56 College st. ODD FELLOWS' REGALIAS.—Just received a handsome assortment of Past Grands and Encampment Regalias—for sale by MYERS & McGILL. DIGOLETS OR LADIES OPERA CAPS.

Just received a few elegant Chamile and Zephyr Rige -MYERS & McGITL, Ladies and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 56 College street. HIRT COLLARS. Just received a supply of Collars of various stytes, and for sale by MYERS & McGILL

LMBROIDERED TIES.-Just received a large L supply of D'Joinville, Albert, and Napoleon Ties, black and fancy colors. march19 MYERS & McGILL. BLACK AND FANCY CRAVATS. Just re-ceived an elegant assortment of Black and Fancy Cra-wats. MYERS & McGILL. MYERS & McGILL. SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Just
Seceived a fine lot of Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

MYERS & McGILL.

MACGREGOR, ALLOWAY, J. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 55 St. CHARLES STREET, (third Store above St. Charles Hotel,)

N. E. ALLOWAY & CO., Yashville, Tenn., are at all times prepared to make liberal cash advances on ship ments to us.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Assunction, March 19.—The following nomina-Henry Crocker, appraiser at Boston.

Theodore S. Fay, Minister to Switzerland. John R. Clay, Minister to Peru. V. R. Heap, Consul to Tunis. Jacob Carter, Postmaster, Concord, N. H. A. Osborne, Collector at New Haven. P. Waldo, Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. DeBow, Census Superintendant.

New York, March 19 .- The Black Warrior and the Ohio have arrived with later dates from 112 vana. News unimportant. Mr. King still remained at Mantanzas; his health

ad improved. Mexican commissioners were awaiting the arrival of Santa Anna The news relative to the British outrages at Hon-

duras have been confirmed. WASHINGTON, March 19,-The Union denies that Mr. King was treated discourteously by the Capa tain-General of Cuba, on the contrary he was most

assidueus in his attention to him. A Cabinet conneil has been held to take into consideration the Honduras affair. The Secretary of State was directed to demand explanations from Great Britain, and the Secretary of the Navy instructed to report what effective force he had at his

disposal for active operation. New York, March 19 .- The enlorie ship "Haresson" will soon leave for London. Some improvement in machinery for increasing her speed will

Cotton-Sales yesterday, 3000 bales at firm prices.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, March 16 .- Mexican dates of the 22d ult., state that Senor Farnell, Senor Castillo Longas have been named as plenipotentiaries on the part of Mexico, to treat with Judge Conkling for the settlement of the terms of the neutrality

treaty. The Tehuantepec special commission was formed on the 7th ultimo, for the purpose of opening interoceanic communication between Veapulco and

Nearly all of the States that have cast votes for President voted for Gen. Santa Anna, Lombardini was re-organizing an army.

The Spanish Minister, Senor Seagas has been superceded by the Marquis Rivero. General Canales arrived in the city of Mexico. also had Gen. Wool.

The friends of Santa Anna state that he was more inclined to the union with the liberal party than with any other, The Gautamala aggressions and the violent pro-

ceedings against Mexican citizens in California is the subject of violent comment m the Mexican pa-A company of French and Mexican citizens had been formed for the purpose of establishing a line

of steamers between Vera Cruz and France, Vanauld & Co. represent the French, and O'Carfe & Payno the Mexican interest. Intelligence from the Rio Grande confirms the disbanding of Carvajal's forces. The officers had

become remarkably quiet. The British cotton ships America and Belmon were greatly injured by fire. The cotton being pressed, was not damaged more than 20 per cent. The House of Delegates of Maryland passed a bill for the Eastern Shore and New York straight line railroad, and the bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad to build a bridge at or near Havre de Grace.

We are authorised to announce W. E. Goodsich as a candidate to represent Davidson county, in the lower house, of the next Legislature.

IRA A. STOUT, COACH MANUFACTURER, No. 5 CLARK STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.,

Next door to H. S. French's Grocery Warehouse, and op-A LL kinds of carriages for sale, with harness to suit. All work sold by me is made at the Clark Street Manufactory, and warranted, and will be sold on as good Terms, for Cash or good notes, as any work

Repairing done with promptness and dispatch, and all persons leaving work to repair may rely on getting it when romised. All orders promptly attended to. | marl5. FURNITURE, CARPETING, OIL CLOTH, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the East, and is constantly receiving all kinds of FURNITURE, CARPETING, &c. His stock at present consists of almost every urticle in his line of be ness, and as extensive as any in the city. Purchasers would do well to call, as he is determined to sell low for cash or on time for approved paper. A. PATTERSON, College near Church street. *UPERIOR INKS.-Arnoid's Celebrated Copying

Ink, quarts and pints; Maynard & Novers' black ink, all sizes. Arnold's Superior Red Ink. Gnysot's Superine Carmine, a real article. Payson's Indebable tak, no preparation. Just received and for sale by CHARLES W SMITH DRAWING-ROOM GRATES-PARLOR GRATES-OF-FICE GRATES

UST received, a larger assortment of FINE GRATES than has ever been offered in this city, comprising a variety of Patterns of Gorme, Arabesque, Louis 14th and We have also a few finely Enameled Grates, with Eie gant Elyptic Fenders Also a large lot of finely ornamented Fenders, suitable for Grates of any pattern.

SNOW, MACKENZIE & CO. FINE STONE SLABS. WE have just received from the Nashville Stone Dressing Company. Large Stone Stabs, suitable for setting under large Cooking Stoves.

SNOW, MACKENZIE & CO.

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES. WE have on hand a few Soap Stone Griddles, suitable for baking Batter Cakes, without grease, quite a desideratum to Dyspeptic persons. SNOW, MACKENZIE & CO.

NASHVILLE TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, No. 48, on College, near Broad Street.

THE subscribers are manufacturing Tobacco from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri Leaf, which they warrant as good, and will sell as low, as any Tobacco of the same quality manufactured elsewhere. We solicit a cull from dealers generally, as Tobacco of our manufacture will be found to give good satisfaction, and pay the dealer a fair pro-fit. A. J. MUSSELMAN & CO., Manufacturers, No. 43 College, near Broad streets, Nashviile, Tenn.

STATUTE LAWS OF TENNESSEE. NEW supply of Nicholson & Caruthers' Statute of Tennessee, just received and for sale by feb25 B TW CHARLES W. SMITH, College st. OWNER WANTED.—For an Anchor found on the wherf, the owner is requested to call at P. F. Hardcastle's, pay charges and take it away.

Inarch18

R. A. COLE, Wharf Master.

N. B.—If not called for in ten days, said Anchor will be

OTICE. -EWIN BROTHERS have moved their own and the books of Ewin, Brown & Co., to the office of Messrs. Lindsley & Crockett, next door to Fall & Cunning. ham's, and earnestly request all those indebted by note or account to come forward and pay. feb26 WANTED, by a Young Lady, who has had consider

W able experience, a situation, as a Music Teacher in some Institution of character. She can refer to individuals with whom she has lafely been engaged in Teaching. Address A. N. S., Wesley. Wesley, Haywood county, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1853-1m* FOR MEMPHIS. The U. S. MAIL PACKET, EMBASSY, will leave Nash

ville for Memphis, on Monday, at 6 o'clock,
P. M. For freight or passage, apply at the U.S. Mail Office,
march 19 march 19 A. L. DAVIS. ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

For a Short Season Only-Commencing on Saturday Evening, March 12th.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX. CONSISTING of sixty Magnificent Scenes, with figures of life-size, illustrative of the Pilgrins' Progress. Making the most magificent moving mirror ever presented to the American public.

This sublime work was painted by the eminent American Artists, Huntington, May, Kile, Darley, Crapsey and Prof. Diegan, and is acknowledged by leading journals, by artists, and by emipent judges to be a superior work of art.

The cost of this gorgeous training and the cost of the cost of this gorgeous training and the cost of the cost of this gorgeous training and the cost of the cos

The cost of this gorgeous painting, which embraces sixty scenes from the "Glorious old Droim," was \$10,000, and has been viewed by more than 400,000 persons in the principal cities of the Union. Appropriate music, with discriptive lecture, accompanies

Cards of Admission, 50 cents—Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock, the mirror will move at 8, precisely.

Exhibition on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2. Liberal arrangements can be made for the admission of Schools. made for the admission of Schools. A. HART, Proprietor, R. J. GREENWOOD, Manager,

SHIRTS!-SHIRTS!!-Just received another lot of Myer's celebrated Patent Shoulder Seam Shirts, warranted to fit, and to be of best quality.

MYERS & McGILL.

ALINES.—Just received an assortment of line Va-lises, and for sale low by MYERS & McGILL. fet 15